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LOYAL INDIANS IN PANAMA. ADDRESS TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

The Punjab Government gives publicity to an interesting document in connection with the recent change of attitude of certain members of the "Ghadar" party in America. This is a copy of the address presented, on the conclusion of hostilities, to His Majesty's Minister at Panama, Central America, by the Indian residents there. The address is signed by 33 Indians and runs as follows:—
May it please your Excellency, we the undersigned humble subjects of Their Majesties the King and Queen, on this glorious day marked by the victory and triumph of their armies together with their allies, join with all our heart, in sending our congratulations and felicitations to Their Majesties the King and Queen, their never-failing army and navy who joined and fought in this world's greatest war for the liberty and freedom of mankind and who this day have brought peace and joy to us all. We take great pleasure in expressing our entire satisfaction in the achievement of this magnanimous victory, the praise of which is beyond description. To your Excellencies, Sir Claude and Lady Mallet, representatives of the British Empire, we have no words to express our gratitude for the courtesy and extreme amiability with which you received us. We admit having erred by following the preachers of sedition (Ghadar party) but this was due to our poor understanding of the true work of Britain in India (as we are uneducated) which was always possible. We now know that they did this only to further their own interests. We wish to say nothing more except to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the most amiable and kindly way in which you have received us, and for the pleasure we have enjoyed in being with you this afternoon and most of all for the kindly and cordial words of sympathy with our country, the hope of which we long cherished and we are glad that we have lived long enough to see the dawn of it upon the horizon. Your Excellency may be sure that no words of goodwill, however strong, however enthusiastic, can be uttered by Your Excellency that will not find instant and adequate response in England. Last of all we must solemnly promise and pledge our loyalty with the hope that your Excellency will communicate to Their Majesties the King and Queen and consider us true and loyal subjects from this day onwards.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNREST. LORD SELBORNE AND THE NATIONALISTS.

The Earl of Selborne, presiding recently at a meeting of the African Banking Corporation, Ltd., at Winchester House, said that the political unrest manifested by the Nationalists must make all friends of the Union anxious. These gentlemen did not seem to understand the Constitution under which they lived. They claimed a right of self-determination, but that was exactly what the inhabitants of each Dominion possessed under their Constitution. They asserted quite truly that the Boers were a very obstinate race, and could not be driven, but they appeared to forget that the British were also a very obstinate race, and that they also could not be driven. They appear to look at the possibility of its disintegration without misgiving," he said, "but the main reason which made all responsible men of both races, and in all the four Colonies, support the Union in 1908-9, was the conviction that without union the conflicting interests of the separate Colonies would result in civil war. This was true then, and it is more true still to-day. Divide South Africa up into four separate states, and within a few years there will be civil war. I make that prediction with a full sense of responsibility, but without hesitation. I notice with great satisfaction that the Union Government have granted leave to the delegates of the Nationalists, General Herrold and Dr. Malan, to proceed to Europe to lay their case before the Peace Conference. I am quite sure that the decision was most wise. Nothing could be better than that those men should go there and expose to the world the hollowness of their cause, and the real nature of their demands. I quite understand the feeling of the men of the Union-Castle Line who refused to carry them, but I must say, if it is a stroke of genius for the *Minerva* to offer to carry them, I showed a sense of humour which will excite, I believe, complete approval in every breast in South Africa, because they know, as I know, that nothing could be better than that those men should come to Europe and be exposed."

A correspondent in a home paper writes:—Talking of rats and "the little things they do" carries me back to something which occurred in Hongkong in 1903—when bubonic and pneumonic plague were both raging—and when the price of a few "cats" was put on the head of each dead and duly identified Hongkong rat. For months the corpses flowed in, until one night the Governor, who at that time was Sir Henry Blake, sent for six live rats for purposes of observation. Days passed, and nothing happened. Then the truth came out. Dead rats by thousands had been shipped in junk from Canton, Wuchow, and other parts of China. The Chinese are a wonderful business man!

Sultan Alang Iskandar, the new ruler of Perak, the premier State of the F.M.S., was installed by H.E. Sir Arthur Young, amid magnificent ceremonies, on April 17th. The new Sultan, who is one of the best polo players in Malaya, will probably be included in the Malayan team for an Inter-port polo match ever materialized. The advantage of an education at home where he imbued very liberal ideas makes his advent to the throne of Perak an important political event. The new Sultan is a younger brother of the late Sultan Abdul Jalil.

CANTON NEWS.

Canton, April 22nd.
THE PROVISIONAL ASSEMBLY.
It is stated that the members of the Provincial Assembly and the Civil Governor have now come to an understanding.
The opening of the new session is expected to take place shortly.
ROAD IMPROVEMENT.
The Public Works Department wishes to pull down the French Post Office and a part of the French Consulate in order to make way for one of the new roads.
A suitable building is being offered to the French Consul in exchange and the Tuchun has been requested to settle the arrangement as soon as possible.
THE 21 DEMANDS.
The Peace Envoys to Europe have reported that, after considerable trouble, they have made known to the Paris Conference, the 21 demands formulated by Japan. The envoys add, however, that there seems little hope that the demands will be cancelled, and the Canton Government is requested to make an appeal to the "Big Four" to adjust the matter.
DISPUTES OVER THE PARLIAMENTS.
The trouble that has arisen in the Shanghai Conference over the question of abolishing one of the two Parliaments has by no means been settled. It is reported that the members of the Peking Cabinet will be forced to resign if they cannot maintain the Peking Parliament.

AT SCAPA FLOW.

MEMORIAL TO A CHINESE.

Writing from Edinburgh, the Scottish correspondent of the *Singapore Free Press* says:—A long pier stretches out into Scapa Flow, the famous base of the British Fleet. The bay is full of German destroyers lying three abreast, ill kept and abject-looking compared with the clean grey British T.B.D.'s. Behind the pier rises Hoy, snow capped and bleak, with a road winding over its shoulder, empty of habitation for ten miles. About the pier and in the sad-coloured fields beyond are clusters of huts for the labour gang. Round the water's edge mechanical diggers hold up their derricks above great gaps in the foreshore, and concrete blocks are piled up ready for the building of yet another of the works that give the taxpayer food for reflection. Some day Scapa may be another Portland. But at the moment one recalls pictures of Klondyke in the early days, Rosyth in 1910, or a Western American township in the making. A cemetery is on the rising ground above the bay. Next to wide paths intersect it, and here and there are monuments, mostly taking the form of lions crossed.
In a place apart stands The Stone of Honour. It is a plain headstone of conventional design, but it bears strange marks, and the inscription on it gives it an interest all its own:—
"(A Stone of Honour) to Zu Sing Kang, Who died at Scapa Flow, 'My Witness is in Heaven, my record on High.'
Job 19, 23.
Erected as a Memorial of a Kind Act done by a Chinaman in turning a blinded Working Man afterwards Senator of the Australian Commonwealth."

"BABY'S DAY" AT SINGAPORE A SUCCESSFUL SHOW.

Many events have taken place in the Memorial Hall, but it would be no exaggeration to state that never, perhaps, has a more unique and interesting one been held in it than the baby show which, on Saturday, April 12th, says the *Straits Times*, brought into its precincts not only numerous babies of different nationalities, but mothers and even fathers, as well. The spacious hall was packed from 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon right on to 8.45, at which hour Dr. Glennie read out an interesting audience the list of the babies who had won prizes, as well as the two lucky ones who were declared to be the champion babies of Singapore, the first under 11 and the second 6 months respectively. It was a wonderful sight, which met the eye at every turn for the body of the hall had been metamorphosed into a place overflowing with babies. And to the surprise of experienced mothers and fathers there was a conspicuous absence of crying on their part. The babies were really good, though an occasional squeal went to give a zest to the proceedings, for it would not have been baby-land without it. There were, as it has been stated, all kinds of babies—European babies, Eurasian babies, Japanese babies, quite a plethora of hefty Chinese babies and some good specimens of Mohammedan babies, and with the babies there were many interesting exhibits of baby requisites, including earthenware cups, saucers, and various infant food. The arrangements, generally, were excellent and the doctors and all the ladies concerned have to be congratulated on the arduous labours of judging which gave universal satisfaction, there being great applause for each winner was lifted up for the audience to see him or her.

IN SEARCH OF HIS FATHER. YOUNG FILIPINO BOY IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Arturo Bailey, a young Filipino, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme with stowing him self away on the s.s. *Escudador*, bound from Manila to San Francisco.
Defendant stated that his mother was dead and that he left Manila with the intention of searching for his father who had run away to San Francisco. Defendant was starving at Manila and he was willing to work his passage to San Francisco.
Mr. Orme observed that defendant should have seen the Captain of the boat before he left Manila and told him that he was willing to work. He should have asked the captain's permission.
The purser of the vessel said that the Company wanted to discourage stowing away as much as possible. Defendant was not a suspicious character; he simply wished to get to America.
Mr. Orme: I suppose the crew helped him!
The Purser: I do not think so. We have 120 Filipino passengers in the steerage who evidently helped the boy to hide himself. That frequently happens. The passage costs \$60 in American money from Manila to San Francisco.
Mr. Orme remarked that he had several cases of this sort during the month. He fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

CHINESE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED WOUNDING WITH REVOLVER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese constable was charged with misdemeanour as a constable, and with firing a revolver at two men and wounding them.
The facts, as alleged, were that some workmen, employed on the Kowloon Docks Extension, at Hunghom, were indulging in a game of cards during the tiffin hour, and defendant, who was patrolling the place, demanded money. Words led to blows and a gang of coolies chased defendant who immediately drew a revolver and fired at two of the men, wounding them in the leg.
Mr. Lindsell remanded the case.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

170 TAELES DISCOVERED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese boy and girl were charged with being in unlawful possession of 170 taeles of opium, valued at \$2,292.50.
Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared for the defendants.
The two defendants, it appeared, went on board the *China*, where they were stopped by Detective Thomson, who suspected them. He had them arrested and searched, and the opium was found cleverly concealed underneath their waist coats.
Mr. Agassiz applied for a remand, and this was granted by Mr. Orme.

OF INTEREST TO THOSE GOING HOME.

PASSAGES AVAILABLE ON THE "NEURALIA."

It is understood that the s.s. *Neuralia*, on her homeward journey, will have accommodation for 640 passengers. Very few first class passages are available and these will cost \$34 each. The remainder will constitute one general class, each passage of the latter costing \$38. In view of the difficulty of obtaining passages for Europe, advantage will no doubt be readily taken of the opportunities the *Neuralia* affords.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

[ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

PARADE

The Parade ordered for Wednesday, 23rd April is postponed till Tuesday, 24th April, 1919.
H. A. MORGAN (Major),
for Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, 22nd April 1919.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending April 19th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 16 weeks
This Year	\$13,083	225,214
Last Year	14,090	218,640
Increase	—	6,574
Decrease	—	397

"GUN-RUNNING" IN HONGKONG. HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE ON THE SITUATION.

HEAVY FINE INFLICTED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of several parts of a Colt revolver.
Defendant, who is a hotel-runner, was arrested on board the *Nam Hai*, bound for Kowloon. When searched, the parts of the revolver were found concealed underneath his trousers.
Sergeant Ari said that he had seen the C.S.P. on the matter, and as the Police were certain that defendant was a "gun-runner" he had been instructed to press for a heavy penalty.
Sergeant Fallon stated that a great quantity of arms were being imported from America.
Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

The Hon. Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe, C.S.P., appeared before the Magistrate a few minutes later and applied for the reopening of the case. He said that the *Nam Hai*, on which defendant intended to travel had been pirated on two previous occasions. It was obviously a case of smuggling by a man who was fully conversant with the regulations of the Colony. A returned emigrant from America would not be expected to know the laws, and he would be fined \$250 but in the present instance the defendant had deliberately attempted to smuggle the arms. If the Piracy Ordinance was to be effective heavy penalties should be inflicted. The Police had so far been able to prevent piracy by carrying on a vigorous search and by having heavy fines imposed. If the defendant had got through, he and his confederates would have fixed up the different parts of the revolver and might have held up the ship as had been done on previous occasions. Mr. Wolfe next cited various instances where exemplary punishments had been meted out to offenders—in one instance a man getting 12 months' hard labour and in another being fined \$1,000. Defendant, it could probably be proved, was a runner of ammunition. The only point he wished to lay stress on was that since the armistice there had a very great increase in the number of arms smuggled, and that meant that greater severity of punishment was required to keep pace with the tendency to smuggle arms. In the last three months there were ten cases more than in the last three years. It was a serious matter and he asked the Magistrate to take a serious view of the case.
Defendant said that a friend of his who had recently returned from America gave him the revolver to take to Kowloon for \$5 reward. This friend had also taken away some of the parts of the revolver and had left for the country a few days previously.
Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$600, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

AN AIR-GUN.

A Chinese, stall-keeper was charged with being in unlawful possession of an air-gun.
Mr. Lindsell remarked that as defendant had publicly exposed the gun for sale, he did not think it was to have been used for a dangerous purpose. He fined defendant \$10.

AN AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of an automatic pistol and twelve rounds of ammunition.
Defendant was arrested while returning from Stanley, where it was alleged he attempted to sell the revolver to one of the villagers.
Inspector Kent said the case was a very serious one.
Defendant, replying, said he carried the revolver as a means of protection against highwaymen.
Mr. Orme: You, yourself, might turn into an armed highwayman.
Defendant was fined \$250.

A LIVING AMMOURY.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver, several rounds of ammunition, gaggs and two daggers.
Sergeant Murphy stated that on Friday night a constable rushed into the Yauwatt Station and reported that an armed robbery was about to take place in Mongkok. A European Sergeant and a Chinese constable went to the place, and, arrested defendant, who had in his possession a loaded revolver. The defendant put up a terrific struggle before he was apprehended.
Mr. Orme remanded the case.

GONE MAD ON TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.HONGKONG BECOMING AN EXTRAORDINARY PLACE.
AN INTERESTING CASE.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, the case was continued in which a Chinese chauffeur of car 155, belonging to Mr. George Grimble, was charged with obstruction and disobeying the orders of an Indian constable.

Mr. R. E. Mattingley appeared for the defence.

The Indian constable stated, at the first hearing, that on April 9th at 10.20 a.m. he was on duty in Queen's Road Central, opposite the "Bon Ton," when a motor-car, driven by defendant and containing a lady, drove up at the shop. The lady alighted and the chauffeur turned the car towards the old Supreme Court building, where it stopped. Witness ordered defendant to move to the side of the road, where the "Bon Ton" was situated.

Mr. Lindell: Why did you do that? Why is there more space there, than on the other side?—Witness: There is a certain space reserved on that side for rickshas etc.

Continuing, the witness stated that defendant obeyed the instructions but brought the car to a stand still two feet away from the side channel. Witness asked him to move the car to the edge of the side channel or to get one of the wheels into the side channel, as the thoroughfare was very crowded and every inch of space was required by pedestrians, and passing vehicular traffic. Defendant refused to move any further, and challenged witness to do his worst. At this stage, Sergeant Marks, who was on patrol duty, came on the scene and told witness to take out a summons against the defendant. The car remained in the same position for about half-an-hour. Defendant was in a very excited condition at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mattingley, witness said the road opposite the Old Supreme Court building was clear at the time. There was another car right up near the channel and the driver of that car also asked defendant to get near the edge.

Defendant did not tell him that the channel was filled with dirty water and that he would not be able to start the car. Defendant did try to explain, but witness refused to hear him as he was very busy controlling traffic; besides, defendant was arguing with another chauffeur. Witness denied that he attempted to strike defendant and that Sergeant Marks told him he had no right to molest the chauffeur.

Sergeant Marks stated that he saw a crowd opposite the "Bon Ton," and saw defendant and complainant standing beside the car, looking very annoyed. They certainly were in a fighting attitude, though he did not see any fists. Sergeant Marks then corroborated the statement made by the previous witness in regard to the position of the car. The channel was a very shallow one, and there might have been some water in it. The constable related to witness what had occurred and witness asked him to take out a summons. The width of the road was, roughly, about 24 feet.

Inspector Garrod said that the road from kerb to kerb was 32 feet wide, and the road proper 27 feet. The side channel was three feet wide.

The chauffeur of car No. 157 said that his car was standing opposite the old Supreme Court building. When the constable and defendant were engaged in a heated argument, witness intervened. The constable had asked defendant to put his wheels into the side channel.

Mr. Lindell adjourned the hearing in order to inspect the road. When the case was resumed yesterday Mr. Mattingley said that, as regarded obstruction, he submitted that the case should be dismissed as there was no evidence whatever. As regarded the evidence, whatever a Police Officer, he would defend that later. The regulation with regard to the alleged obstruction was that a person must allow his vehicle on the road. There was nothing to prove that his client had obstructed any person or vehicle; in fact, the evidence adduced showed that he had not obstructed anybody.

Mr. Lindell: Supposing a car was in the middle of the road, would you consider that sufficient evidence of obstruction?

Mr. Mattingley replied in the negative, stating that it would not do in criminal cases. It had to be proved. The Police ought to show definitely that there was obstruction. The regulation said he was liable, if he created an obstruction. The Crown must prove its case.

Mr. Lindell: I don't agree with you that anybody has a right to leave his car in the middle of the road, assuming, in present instance, that the car was in the middle of the road.

Mr. Mattingley remarked that anybody had a right to the road, if he felt like putting his car in the middle of the road he could do so, as long as he did not obstruct anybody. The road was the public's right. Express regulations had been drafted by the Police, and as long as these were not contravened, no one could be sentenced.

Mr. Lindell said that it seemed rather strange.

Mr. Mattingley begged to differ. It was unquestionable, he said, the charge was a criminal one and the regulations should be strictly construed. He had a perfect right to sit down in the middle of the road, and from a criminal point of view, he would not be committing an offence.

Mr. Lindell: The mere fact of being there is an obstruction.

Mr. Mattingley: It has got to be proved.

Mr. Lindell: It is an offence. If a car, let us assume it is so, stood in the middle of the road it must follow that the car is causing an obstruction.

Mr. Mattingley: You cannot assume things in a criminal charge. It has got to be proved. Perhaps your worship remembers the Judge who said "I will not hang a dog although he comes out of a pantry with his nose full of raspberry jam, unless it is proved." There was no evidence to prove that any vehicle or person had been obstructed.

Mr. Lindell remarked that had a constable-stated in evidence that there were rickshas on the road, would that not be an obstruction?

Mr. Mattingley: There may have been dozens of vehicles on the road, and yet no obstruction. The mere fact that the road was narrow and only one vehicle could pass will not make it an obstruction.

Mr. Lindell: Yes, it will.

Mr. Mattingley disagreed. He asked the Magistrate to make a note of the fact that the Police had not proved that any vehicle or person on the road was obstructed by the car. Even going on the Magistrate's assumption that the car was standing in the middle of the road, there was no evidence of obstruction, not a trace of it.

Mr. Lindell observed that Mr. Mattingley had even carried his assumption so far as to say that a car could remain in the middle of the road.

Mr. Mattingley replied that he was not arguing any hypothetical cases. He was arguing on the present case and he submitted that there was no evidence of obstruction. He was not called upon to argue the case of a car standing in the middle of the road, though he would put it as high as that. The car was admitted to be not more than two feet away from the curb; the Police had closed their case without adducing any evidence of obstruction and the summons must fall. With regard to the disobedience of orders it was merely a case of the constable "splitting hairs."

Mr. Lindell said that it amounted to this. The conviction of truck-coolies and others, for not keeping to the side channel, in busy thoroughfares, which had been going on for years, and years, was illegal.

Mr. Mattingley replied that he did not know under what section they were charged.

Mr. Lindell: Under section 64.

Mr. Mattingley: It seems extremely probable apart from that, it is perfectly easy to bring evidence of obstruction. I merely say there is no evidence of obstruction in this particular case. It is the wording of the regulation which counts. No doubt it is possible to get a conviction where inconvenience is caused. I think he would be a bold man who would say any obstruction was caused in this particular case.

Mr. Lindell: My view is this. If a car is left unnecessarily far from the side channel for any length of time, it is an obstruction for that it must cause an obstruction in the road.

Mr. Mattingley: I can only remind your worship that inferences of any sort in a criminal case are dangerous and that the regulation should be construed strictly.

Mr. Lindell: I have the evidence of Sergeant Marks who says there was a crowd.

Mr. Mattingley: The evidence of Sergeant Marks shows that the crowd gathered when the argument commenced. It was a little gratuitous entertainment for them.

Defendant said that he had been a chauffeur in Hongkong for ten months having been previously driving in Nanjing for five years. On the 9th instant he took his mistress to Bon Ton's shop and then drove the car opposite the old Supreme Court building. He was ordered by Indian constable B 154 to leave his car, opposite Bon Ton's and he obeyed. Subsequently the constable asked him to take his car nearer to the side channel. Witness replied that he could hardly move his car any further, and he refused to put the wheels into the side channel to put the car in the gutter.

Mr. Mattingley: I have it in writing. I do not think it necessary to prove that any particular vehicle or person has been obstructed. "In this case, as regards obstruction it was not of a very serious nature, and although I am going to convict, I am not going to inflict a penalty. That summons is dismissed with a caution. As regards the second summons, I do disbelieve the orders of the Police. I do not think the orders of the Indian constable were unreasonable even if it would have been unreasonable even if the constable had ordered the wheels of the car to be put into the side channel at that particular point. The slope of the channel is very small and it would have made a difference of four feet nearer to the curb. That particular corner is one of the most prominent corners in the Colony, and it must be remembered that Queen's Road, when it was built, was never intended for the use of motor traffic. The Police regulations regarding the control of traffic are reasonable, especially as the road is narrow. Defendant is fined \$10.

It is understood that the defendant is appealing against the decision.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB. HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.

The following are the handicaps for Saturday's Gymkhana:—
FIVE FURLONGS RACE.—Dalesman, 155 lbs.; Morning Star, 152 lbs.; Wedding Bells, 152 lbs.; Eaton Boy (late Woodworker), 152 lbs.; Jeyhoon, 149 lbs.; Hector, 146 lbs.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—ONE MILE.—Malcolm, 155 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 151 lbs.; Vivat, 151 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 151 lbs.; Pink Eye, 146 lbs.; Regularity, 146 lbs.; Alexander, 146 lbs.; Grey Mouse, 146 lbs.; Lovejoy (late American Chief), 146 lbs.; Salamander, 146 lbs.; Rochester (late Seyhoon), 146 lbs.; Paper Money, 146 lbs.

CLASS HANDICAP.—A.—THREE-QUARTER MILE.—Malcolm, 154 lbs.; Paper Money, 153 lbs.; Grey Mouse, 153 lbs.; Alexander, 153 lbs.; Regularity, 153 lbs.; Vivat, 153 lbs.; Rochester, 153 lbs.; Smoke box, 153 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 149 lbs.; Viola (late Burst Length), 147 lbs.; Mountain Ford (late Vesuvius Dahlia), 146 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 146 lbs.; Swallow, 145 lbs.; Grouse, 145 lbs.

CLASS HANDICAP.—B.—THREE-QUARTER MILE.—Maybe, 155 lbs.; Dusky, 157 lbs.; Gentle-Cat (late Catford), 156 lbs.; Bond, 157 lbs.; Flyford (late Firefly), 153 lbs.; Second Fiddle, 153 lbs.; Morning Star, 150 lbs.; Judex (late Moonlight), 150 lbs.; King John, 150 lbs.; Victory Star, 150 lbs.; Ridgeway, 150 lbs.; Jeyhoon, 150 lbs.; Lovejoy, 149 lbs.; Starlight, 149 lbs.; Meymoon, 149 lbs.; Dalesman, 149 lbs.; Hector, 149 lbs.; Wedding Bells, 149 lbs.; Weihei Chief, 149 lbs.

HANDICAP.—TWO MILE POST RACE.—Hector, 155 lbs.; Smokebox, 155 lbs.; Viola, 157 lbs.; Swallow, 155 lbs.; Flyford, 151 lbs.; Judex, 149 lbs.; Morning Star, 148 lbs.; Starlight, 148 lbs.; King John, 149 lbs.; Eaton Boy, 149 lbs.

HANDICAP.—ONE AND A QUARTER MILE.—Pink Eye, 150 lbs.; Malcolm, 153 lbs.; Paper Money, 153 lbs.; Alexander, 153 lbs.; Grey Mouse, 153 lbs.; Rochester, 153 lbs.; Regularity, 153 lbs.; Smokebox, 153 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 149 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 149 lbs.; Mountain Ford, 148 lbs.; Gentle Cat, 148 lbs.; Maybe, 148 lbs.; Bond Or, 145 lbs.; Dusky, 145 lbs.; Meymoon, 145 lbs.; Weihei Chief, 145 lbs.

Inspector Garrod said that there was a sewer near Bon Ton's into which all the water from Wyndham Street fell. There had been some rain in the morning.

Mr. Mattingley remarked that Mr. Garrod was not entitled to get up and say anything about the drains in Wyndham Street and the amount of rain that had fallen on that day.

Mr. Lindell: I asked him if he had any questions to put and he very properly put them through me.

Mr. Mattingley replied that he did not appreciate the fact that it was put as a question. Certain evidence had to be given in a certain way and be objected to in formal statements. With regard to disobeying orders, it was unreasonable for the Police constable to have asked the defendant to edge the car near the gutter.

Mr. Lindell: The Police said there was a space of two feet; his client stated 9 inches. His client measured it; the Police did not. He submitted that it was most ridiculous and unreasonable to make the car edge nearer to the channel. He did not see why, even if the road was narrow, the wheels of the car should be put into the side channel.

Mr. Lindell replied that he thought they should; no harm would be done.

Mr. Mattingley: With great respect, such a suggestion is an extraordinary one. I cannot believe that such a thing could do no harm to the car. If a car was continually put into side channels, the driver would have to pull the car out, and then put it in when he stopped. Hongkong is going to become a very extraordinary place indeed.

Traffic regulations have been lately occupying the minds of the Police very closely; they seem to have gone mad on traffic regulations. I submit it is an unreasonable order to ask a car to be put into a side channel. I ask your worship to believe what my client says, that ship to believe what the Indian constable was assaulted by the Indian constable and, construing the regulation as it should be, he has not committed any breach of it at all.

Mr. Lindell: As regards obstruction, I am satisfied that if the Police prove that a vehicle is left unnecessarily protruding into a popular thoroughfare that in itself is sufficient to be construed as an obstruction.

Mr. Mattingley: I would like a note of that ruling.

Mr. Lindell: I have it in writing. I do not think it necessary to prove that any particular vehicle or person has been obstructed. "In this case, as regards obstruction it was not of a very serious nature, and although I am going to convict, I am not going to inflict a penalty. That summons is dismissed with a caution. As regards the second summons, I do disbelieve the orders of the Police. I do not think the orders of the Indian constable were unreasonable even if it would have been unreasonable even if the constable had ordered the wheels of the car to be put into the side channel at that particular point. The slope of the channel is very small and it would have made a difference of four feet nearer to the curb. That particular corner is one of the most prominent corners in the Colony, and it must be remembered that Queen's Road, when it was built, was never intended for the use of motor traffic. The Police regulations regarding the control of traffic are reasonable, especially as the road is narrow. Defendant is fined \$10.

It is understood that the defendant is appealing against the decision.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Mr. Mattingley: I have it in writing. I do not think it necessary to prove that any particular vehicle or person has been obstructed. "In this case, as regards obstruction it was not of a very serious nature, and although I am going to convict, I am not going to inflict a penalty. That summons is dismissed with a caution. As regards the second summons, I do disbelieve the orders of the Police. I do not think the orders of the Indian constable were unreasonable even if it would have been unreasonable even if the constable had ordered the wheels of the car to be put into the side channel at that particular point. The slope of the channel is very small and it would have made a difference of four feet nearer to the curb. That particular corner is one of the most prominent corners in the Colony, and it must be remembered that Queen's Road, when it was built, was never intended for the use of motor traffic. The Police regulations regarding the control of traffic are reasonable, especially as the road is narrow. Defendant is fined \$10.

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SPORT.**LAWN TENNIS.****OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.****N. E. KENT DEFEATS T. MISHIMA.**

A brilliant game of tennis was witnessed yesterday in the final of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony, when N. E. Kent defeated T. Mishima, the promising Japanese player. There was a very large gathering of spectators, including H.L.E. the Officer Administering the Government, and will now meet Ag. Sze Kwong in the challenge round. On Kent's present form, the holder of the title will have to fight very hard indeed if he is going to retain the title of tennis champion of the Colony for another year.

The game commenced in a heavy wind blowing in gusts across the court, in the direction of the sea. The wind seemed to upset Mishima more than it did his opponent, who won the first two games without very much exertion. Gaining confidence, Kent advanced to the net in the next game, but was more than once beaten by Mishima's tremendous forehand drives from the base line. Mishima won this game in fine style, and the set stood 2-1. Kent's service, which was of great advantage to him right through the match, won him the next game, and Mishima, who had fruitlessly tried to out-drive his opponent, began to play more cautiously. He won one more game, but Kent, seeing Mishima's shots could easily be dealt with at the net, advanced and time after time beat the Japanese by placing the ball in one corner or another from close quarters. The Japanese repeatedly hit the ball out of the court, with the result that Kent won the set, 6-2.

In the second set, the Japanese player gave of his very best, and by the very strenuous nature of the game he played, handicapped himself somewhat for the remainder of the match. Mishima won five games in succession, with a series of shots that forced continued applause from everyone on the ground. He was especially strong in his backhand drives from the base line, placing them just as he liked. In the first two or three games, Kent attempted to come up to the net, but the very force of Mishima's drives showed him the expediency of keeping to the back of the court. Game after game went to the Japanese, and it seemed as if he was going to win a love set when, Mishima's ardour having cooled down, Kent began to come into the picture. After he had won 5 games, Mishima missed several of his drives and Kent won a game. Mishima made an effort to finish the set with the next game, but Kent was far too steady for him. Kent won the two following games and then the Japanese, with another series of steady drives, managed to take the set, 6-3.

From the commencement of the third set onwards, Kent looked the winner. The first game, in which he had the service, he won easily. Mishima made two weak shots from the base line, which Kent was enabled to "kill," and a double-fault gave Kent another game. Kent opened the third game none too confidently, but recovering, beat the Japanese twice by clever placing from the service line. When the set stood 3-0 the service favour, Mishima made a big effort, and in spite of acres of bad luck, managed to get a game, finishing with a drive right across the court, that kept his opponent standing. A series of good services put Kent farther ahead, but Mishima, with the help of several extraordinarily powerful drives from the base line won the sixth game, and his supporters began to think that he would again show that form with which he had carried all before him in the second set. Mishima was leading 40 love in the seventh game when Kent, by sheer determination, not only overhauled him but also beat him. This brought the set to 5-3 in Kent's favour. The next game also went to Kent who thus won the set, 6-2.

The Japanese player appeared to have spent much of his stamina by the time the third set was finished, and in the fourth set, disappointed those of his supporters who thought he was yet capable of pulling off the match. Except that he got home a tremendous drive every now and again he could do little. Kent, on the other hand, gaining confidence, and more often than not placed them beyond the reach of the latter. Kent's services became more accurate than ever, and his play from the service line was brilliant. He won five games off the reel and then gave one to the Japanese. Mishima, however, had now apparently given up hope, and Kent won the final game easily. Kent therefore won the match, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1.

The final in the handicap doubles takes place this afternoon, when A. Morse and F. A. Redmond meet Lt.-Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray.

GOLF.**LADIES' SECTION, R.H.G.C.**

The Captain's Cup for 1912 presented by the Hon. Mr. David Landale has been won by Mrs. Adams who beat Miss Wilkinson by 1 up in the final.

FANTLING BASTLE HOLIDAYS COMPETITIONS. The Ritchie Cup has been won by Mrs. K. B. Morrison with a net score of 36 (eccentric 9 holes).

The Running Bogey pool has been won by Mrs. E. S. Morrison 1 down on bogey.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. MR. R. A. B. PONSOMBY-FANE'S XI.

The following will represent the Civil Service in the above match to be played on the Civil Service ground on Saturday next:—H. E. Stange, B. W. Bradbury, A. E. Wood, T. McCormack, R. Duncan, E. Edwards, C. J. Tachi, O. Sara and P. T. Lambie.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CANN & TAYLOR'S CLUBS

ROBERT FORGAN'S CLUBS

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"

GOLF CLUBS.

LADIES' MODELS AND GENT'S MODELS.

INCLUDING

DRIVERS.

MASHIES.

BAFFIES.

MID IRONS.

BRASSIES.

DRIVING IRONS.

JIGGERS.

PUTTERS.

LOFTERS.

NIBLICS.

CLEEKES.

MASHIE NIBLICS.

No. EWB.

CADDY BAGS

BURKE AND SPALDING HICKORY SHAFTS.

GOLF BALLS

ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd.

THERE WILL BE NO

SHOW TO-NIGHT, AS

THE THEATRE HAS

BEEN LENT TO THE

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2292.

Manufactory—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K366.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1913.

[429]

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS.

Just arrived

LIGHT-WEIGHT WORSTED & CASHMERE

GOLF HOSE

IN MANY SMART COLOURINGS INCLUDING KHAKI

COOL

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Having placed our orders early

we are able to offer our underwear

at much lower prices than prevailing

to-day.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT
HANDICAP DOUBLES.

FINAL.
Will be played on the Stand Court
TO-DAY, at 4.30 P.M.

Members ... 50 cents.
Non-Members ... 50 cents.
P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary. [663]
Hongkong, April 23rd, 1919.

LOST.

LARGE POINTER DOG, Lemon and light brown patches. Answers to the name of "ROYAL".
Will finder please return to—
2, LYMOON VILLAGE,
Kowloon. [663]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, commencing at 3.30 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, April 17th, 1919. [660]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"MENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after April 22nd.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 28th, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 15th, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 20th, 1919. [667]

P. & O.—BRITISH INDIA & AFGAR LINES.

Twin Screw

S.S. "NEURALIA"
8062 Tons British Register
will be despatched from Hongkong about the middle of MAY.
Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS (On Glass) Direct to
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
For Passage and Freight apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
22, Des Vaux Road Central. [664]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Office from St. George's Building to the First Floor of Nos. 39 and 40, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Queen's Dispensary).
GOLDING & PHILIPS,
Dated the 22nd April, 1919. [662]

SWISS EXPORT FIRM.

SUPPLIES all kinds of machined and manufactured articles, rapidly and at best prices. Address enquiries to—
MAISON DECOUMAIS,
Place Longemalle 12, GENEVA (Switzerland).
Telegrams: Armatec, Geneva. [657]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, Pedder Street, Hongkong, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), APRIL 23RD, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.
By Order of the Board.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1919. [650]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club on SATURDAY, APRIL 26TH, at 12 o'clock Noon.
By Order,
T. F. HUGHES,
Chief of the Club.
Hongkong, April 12th, 1919. [652]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY the 25th day of April, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the subjoined resolutions will be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £250,000. Sterling divided into 250,000 shares of the nominal value of £1 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the nominal value of £250 each with the sum of £100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of £250 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 50,000 shares out of the 250,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:—
By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article:
"107 (a) The Board may employ such persons as it may think fit to manage the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose (not) or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing or improving or maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve funds separate from the other assets."
By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108:
"108a (1) Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or is to be declared may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus or the dividend or bonus may be so arranged between the Society and the member, as to set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."
(2) After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society to pay a dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective."
(3) It shall be no objection to any resolution to or any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such resolution and resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Constitutional meeting aforesaid.
108b (b) Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at exchange for such rate of exchange as the Board may determine. The Board may sanction the payment of the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

And the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:—
1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate of exchange of £250 Hongkong currency and the sum of £24 be called up upon each of the 250,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.
2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the same is hereby declared out of the Bonus Fund of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for call under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorized to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.
3. That the 16,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally, to the 20,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £21 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £4 called up plus the £21 making together £25 per share shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be

made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 21st May 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.

4. That the 16,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 20,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.
Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [630]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 10th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [618]
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th April to the 25th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [618]
Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

WANTED.

FOREMAN ENGINEER, preferably with good ship experience.
Apply—
SUPT. ENGINEER,
Kowloon Dock. [663]

WANTED.

WANTED CAPTAIN for British Steamer.
Apply—
GERMINEAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [577]

FOR SALE.

SIX CYLINDER, Seven Passenger Overland Car, Good Order, New Tyres, together with Fireproof Garage, together for two cars, all accessories for both. Bargain if sold one lot.
J. LAMBERT,
Alexandra Buildings. [663]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"XYZ,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 1 MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. [411]

FOREBANK EAST, MAGAZINE GAP.
TO LET.
FULLY FURNISHED, for 10 months from the end of May. Telephone and Tennis Court.
Apply—
Box 559,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [659]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and Furniture, No. 6, Mountain View, June 1st.
Apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY. [645]

TO LET.

"DERRENGON" No. 1, Peak Road. Furnished from 1st June.
8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [613]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
FEROY SMITH SETA & FLEMING [652]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

INTIMATION



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
STONE
GINGER-
BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-

Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-

Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this

no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per dozen.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

GRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23RD, 1919.

"ST. GEORGE FOR MERRIE ENGLAND."

TO-DAY, for the third time since the out-

break of war, Englishmen in Hongkong

will celebrate their Patron Saint's Day.

Although the chief reason for the incep-

tion of the movement to observe St.

George's Day locally—that of assisting

war charities—has now happily dis-

appeared, no excuse is needed for con-

tinuing the festival, the observance of

which dates from early Saxon times.

Though it fell into disuse as England

expanded with the ages and the mental

horizon of her sons widened, it would be

a mistake to suppose that there need be

anything antagonistic between local and

Imperial patriotism; rather is the one

the parent of the other. As TENNYSON

wrote: "That man's the best Compo-

selle who loves his native country best."

Scotmen, Irishmen, Welshmen,

Canadians and Australians have each

their anniversaries on which they foster

the sense of kinship and national pride.

Surely Englishmen are justified in

reviving an old custom in order to de-

velop their feeling of unity and draw

inspiration from their wonderful island

story. There is the greater need of this

now that the word "English" has been

superceded by the word "British" and

is almost taboo. There is only the

language left to which it can be applied

to-day without wounding national sus-

ceptibilities, and it is merely a matter

of time, we suppose, before exception

will be taken even to this "British,"

however, does not possess the same

splendid associations with the past as

"English," and is such a comprehensive

term that it embraces all the races under

the Union Jack, though, on the other

hand, the Irish protest that it does not

include them. As a consequence of this

change in terminology we are obliged,

on occasion, to employ such phrases as

"British subjects of pure European

descent." Again, though we speak of the

British Parliament, the self-governing

Dominions do not send representatives to

either House. In their easy-going

way Englishmen have tacitly acquiesced

in this and many similar matters. They

do well, therefore, to remind themselves

of their separate existence as a race and

to recall something of their storied past.

The Kingdom of England is one of the

oldest States of Europe, if not the

oldest, and could look back upon a thou-

sand years of unbroken history before the

Act of Union of 1707 created the King-

dom of Great Britain. England was the

first of all the States of Europe to assert

these principles of freedom for the main-

tenance of which one-half of the world has

been locked in a life-and-death struggle

with the other half. The House of

Commons was born in England, is still

dominant in England, and draws two-

thirds of its membership from England.

England, too, gave birth to our Navy—

"Britain's sure shield," and the founda-

tion of the Allies' success—and up to the

outbreak of war she contributed ninety

per cent. of the sailors who manned our

ships. It is indeed the Red Cross of

St. George, now rarely seen except in

our men-of-war, which has "braved a

thousand years the battle and the

breath." Again, it was England which

first made our arms respected on the

battlefields of Europe, sent forth her

mercantile adventurers to open up our

overseas trade, and laid the foundations

of our Empire. "Until the peace of the

world was wantonly destroyed, by Ger-

many and her dupes we knew that Eng-

land furnished four out of every five

soldiers required for the defence of the

Empire, and, though for a long time

after the war began the world might

have been pardoned for supposing that

there were not any English troops at

the Front, the capital which our

enemies sought to make out of the

Censor's stupidity in this matter

finally compelled the disclosure that sixty

per cent. of the British Army was drawn

from England, her full proportion on

the basis of population. Later still, we

learned that their heroic exploits were

worthy to rank with those of any age

and any race. It may be taken for

granted, also, that England's expendi-

ture of money on the war will be equal

to her expenditure of blood. We mention

these facts not in any vain-glorious

spirit but to remove any misapprehen-

sions that may exist. It has been asser-

ted that in the hour of need Great Britain

was obliged to seek her leaders in the

Forum, and on the field from Wales,

Scotland and Ireland. There may be a

measure of truth in this, though such

claims have been advanced from the days

of Wellington down to the present day on

all manner of pretexts. But admitting

that the claim is well-founded it shows

that England, though still "the pre-

dominant partner," does not abuse her

position but has the good sense to recog-

nize talent from whatever direction it

may come.

"Land of our birth, our faith, our pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died;
O Motherland, we pledge to thee
Head, heart, and hand through years to be."

Col. J. R. Young, R.E., has gone to

Tientsin on duty.

Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs.

F. A. Coleman and Mr. F. C. Faithfull

left the Colony yesterday on the China.

Mr. A. E. Paine, manager of Messrs.

Moutrie's Hongkong branch, left

Shanghai on business yesterday on the

China.

Mr. A. Murdock of the staff of Messrs.

Jardine, Matheson & Co. returned on

Monday, by the Tenyo Maru after some

years of active service.

The annual sports of St. Joseph's

College take place on the Racecourse on

Wednesday, April 30th. The heats are

being worked off this afternoon.

The R.E. who beat the University in

the cricket league at the University

ground on Saturday, are meeting the

Navy at Happy Valley to-morrow.

The total output of the Kailan Mining

Administration's mines for the week

ending April 5th, 1919, amounted to

77,230 tons and the sales during the

period, to 71,518 tons.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who

leaves for Hong early next month with

Mrs. Holyoak and their daughters, is

being entertained to dinner by a party

of his friends on Wednesday, April 30th.

Sir John Bucknill, Chief Justice of the

Straits Settlements, formerly Attorney-

General of Hongkong, is going home on

leave via Canada. He is expected in

"OPEN REBELLION" IN INDIA:**MILITARY ACTION BEING TAKEN:****BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AMRITSAR AND LAHORE QUIET AGAIN****BOLSHEVIST BRUTALITY IN RUSSIA****THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND OPIUM.**

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REBELLION IN INDIA.**MILITARY TAKING ACTION.**

LONDON, April 19th.

The Press Bureau states: Amritsar and Lahore are quiet. Twelve important arrests have been made. Open rebellion exists in the districts between these places. The military are taking action. Bombay and Ahmedabad are also quiet.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED AT VIRANGAM.

A serious disturbance has occurred at Virangam. Several buildings have been destroyed.

The riotous losses at Ahmedabad are heavy.

Business is suspended.

AT CALCUTTA.

At Calcutta, on April 19th, the mob became violent. The military were called out. The mob stoned the picket, who fired on the crowd, killing six and wounding twelve.

LATEST CABLES.

MARTIAL LAW IN LAHORE AND AMRITSAR.

SINCE, April 19th.

It is announced that, "as the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that a state of open rebellion exists in the Lahore and Amritsar districts, martial law is declared," but an Ordinance is being issued providing that trials shall be held by a Commission constituted similarly to those prescribed in the Defence of India Act.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS AT LAHORE.

The Press Bureau has issued the Viceroy's report, dated April 19th, from the Punjab, in which he states that additional troops are arriving in Lahore and being distributed throughout the Province. Attempted outrages have been suppressed.

The communal responsibility of the villages for the protection of the railways is being enforced.

FIFTEEN CASUALTIES AT DELHI.

At Delhi, fifteen casualties occurred in yesterday's firing. One was killed.

ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

On the North-West Frontier, the demonstrations proved a fiasco.

In Peshawar, the shopkeepers refused to close their shops.

QUIET IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

There were no further disturbances in Bombay and Calcutta.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.**THE TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.**

LONDON, April 22nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Jameson, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the British Peace Delegation had submitted a proposal that all the Powers represented at the Peace Conference should combine to take steps to enforce the Opium Convention of 1912, and that the peace terms should provide for imposing on the enemy States the obligation of speedily ratifying the Convention, and enacting necessary legislation.

The British delegates further suggested that the League of Nations be entrusted with the duty of supervising, and carrying out, the terms of the Convention, as well as the traffic in opium and other noxious drugs.

BRITISH PREMIER IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George arrived in Paris this evening.

A CHANGE IN THE GERMAN DELEGATION.

COPENHAGEN, April 18th.

Herr Mueller, the German Minister of Marine, is ill. He will be replaced by Herr Leinert, President of the Prussian National Assembly, as one of the six leading Peace Delegates.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.**SAFE ARRIVAL AT PRINKIPO.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16th.

The Dowager Empress of Russia, Grand Duke Nicholas and other members of the Imperial Family arrived at Prinkipo from Yalta aboard the British warship *Marlborough*. The Dowager Empress shortly proceeds to England en route to Copenhagen.

A number of British and other Allied subjects and many Russians were taken from Yalta in British vessels.

GERMANY.**LIBAU AN ARMED CAMP.**

COPENHAGEN, April 18th.

A message from Libau states that the German Landwehr has been overthrown, the Provisional Lett Government surprising and disarming the Lett reserve troops.

The town has been converted into an armed camp.

The leader of the movement, Baron Mantuffel, is in Courland.

The Germans falsely allege that the British support the movement.

The Lett Premier is safe at Libau and is collaborating with the British Mission. British warships have entered Libau harbour.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ENTER BRUNSWICK.

COPENHAGEN, April 18th.

A message from Berlin states that Government troops advancing from Helmstedt entered Brunswick amidst the cheers of the populace. No incident of note occurred.

LATEST CABLES.

SWITZERLAND TO RECOGNISE NEW GOVERNMENT.

BERNE, April 17th.

The Federal Council has decided to recognise the German Government.

LATEST CABLES.

THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM. SYSTEMATIC ANNIHILATION OF "BOURGEOISIE."

STOCKHOLM, April 17th.

A message from Libau states that terrible news has been received from Riga indicating a speedy and systematic annihilation of all bourgeoisie there, 70,000 of whom, including women and children, were taken inland by river, without food and without money.

BOLSHEVICS IN A DIFFICULT PLIGHT.

OMSK, April 17th.

Admiral Koltchak has captured Stirlitsk, thereby rendering the Bolshevik position critical on the Orenburg front, and cutting off the entire Bolshevik rear.

ALLIES DISAPPROVE NANSSEN SCHEME.

PARIS, April 17th.

The Allies have decided against the Nansen scheme for re-provisioning Russia, holding that the result will only consolidate the present Bolshevik Government.

EARLIER CABLES.

WHOLESALE MURDERS AT UFA.

OMSK, April 17th.

The Bolsheviks murdered 1,500 persons, including 400 women, at Ufa.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PROPOSED TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.**FAVOURABLE WEATHER PREVAILING.**

St. John (Newfoundland), April 17. The storm is over, and fine weather prevails.

The airmen might possibly be tempted to make a flight in the afternoon.

A SHIPPING DISASTER.**CITY BOATS MISHAP.**

The s.s. *City of Naples*, bound for Dundee from Calcutta, struck the submerged wreck of the *Qua Shau* in the Fifth of Tay. She was badly holed and later beached.

The passengers have been landed.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.**THE SUGAR INDUSTRY'S DEMANDS.**

LONDON, April 22nd.

A deputation, representing the Dominions and Crown Colonies and the Beet-sugar Industries in England and Canada, waited on Colonel Amery at the Colonial Office and submitted their views regarding Imperial Preference to British Empire sugar, all over the world, to the Allies, over neutrals, and to neutrals, over enemy countries.

The deputation also suggested the prohibition of the import of sugar from enemy countries for five years after the war.

The *Morning Post* understands that Colonel Amery's reply satisfied the deputation.

EARLIER CABLES.

NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.**GARRISON BEING REINFORCED.**

LONDON, April 17th.

Reuter learns that the Twenty-Sixth Division is being withdrawn from the Dobruja in order to reinforce the garrison in Egypt, and replace large numbers of troops there, especially Anzacs, who are due for leave or demobilisation.

The spirit of these troops is excellent owing to their realising they are protecting British women and children, but it is important to re-open leave and demobilisation for them as soon as possible.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.**STRIKES IN THE COLOGNE DISTRICT.**

COLOGNE, April 17th.

The employees of numerous firms in the Cologne district struck work, whereupon General Plumer issued a proclamation ordering an immediate return to work and threatening the strongest measures against the promoters and countenancers of strikes in the British zone.

General Plumer offered the mediation of the British military authorities should all other means of settling disputes fail.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.**SEVERAL CASUALTIES.**

ROME, April 17th.

In the course of a Socialist demonstration here, yesterday, disorders occurred.

A twenty-four hour strike was declared in Milan, Bologna, Turin, and Genoa, in sympathy with the Socialists at Rome.

POLAND.**ALLIED TROOPS ON THEIR WAY.**

COPENHAGEN, April 17th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated April 17th, states that the first transport troops of General Haller's army numbering 8,000, passed Frankfurt yesterday on their way to Poland.

CORRESPONDENCE.**THE FRANCE FUND.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to make known the fact that £1,373.1.1 sterling has been sent to Mrs. France through Mr. Stuart Knox of the Missions to Seamen, Buckingham St. Strand, London. Commander Beckwith, R.N. and I received £7,800.30 in local currency and £20 in sterling from nearly a hundred subscribers. The accounts have been audited and may be seen by any subscriber at the Harbour Master's Office. Several firms have referred to their Home Office for permission to subscribe and in due course I expect a few substantial additions to the fund which will be duly sent on as soon as received. I am glad to say £1,300 has been raised for the benefit of Mrs. France and her six children amounts to nearly £2,000.

Heartily thanking all contributors and Commander Beckwith for so kindly acting as Treasurer, I am, sir, yours faithfully,

G. H. VICTORIA HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1919.

THE POLICE RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The last Police Reserve order appears very unreasonable. Why not release the Police Reserve band as well? Are there any more boxing tournaments to come? If there are, I am sure the members of the band will not refuse to give their co-operation, but, in the meantime, the practices might be suspended.

Yours faithfully,

HONGKONG, 22nd April, 1919.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR MORGAN.**BY THE HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.**

Major H. A. Morgan, the Administrative Commandant of the Hongkong Defence Corps, who is leaving shortly for the North, was presented last evening with a handsome silver tray, by the members of the Corps, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by them.

The presentation took place at the Defence Corps Headquarters, and among those present were the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Majors Macdonald, Wakeman and Black, Captains Stewart, Wood, Kennett, Armstrong, and Wright, Lieuts. Moxon, Higby, Lindell, Branch and Blackburn.

Major Macdonald, in making the presentation, said:—Members of the Hongkong Defence Corps: Our meeting here this afternoon is for the purpose of carrying out a proposal which was put forward and agreed to when it became known that our Commandant was being transferred to the North. The proposal was that we should present him with a souvenir in his association with the Corps, and I am sure I speak for every member of it when I say that we are all very glad to have this opportunity of showing our appreciation and testifying to his high administrative abilities as our Commandant. His keenness for the efficiency of every member was undivided, and by his unfailing interest in musketry training he raised the shooting standard to the highest point it has ever attained in the history of the Corps. (Applause.) To those who were shy of practice at the butte he was always ready to give a walk round Devil's Peak on a Sunday morning to encourage and brace them up for the next practice. We all admired his work with the Corps and his clean administration of every detail, and on his departure we shall miss him very much. N.C.O.s and members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, I ask you to accept this small souvenir as a memento of your association with the Corps. (Applause.)

The silver tray bore the following inscription:—Presented to Major H. A. Morgan by the officers, W.O.s, N.C.O.s and men of the Hongkong Defence Corps, April 22nd, 1919.

Major Macdonald, replying, said:—Major Macdonald, Brother Officers, N.C.O.s and men, I thank you very much indeed for the present you have given me. I have only been connected for two years with you, but I have derived great pleasure from the work. I have enjoyed all the time I have spent with the Corps and I cannot do more. Major Macdonald mentioned the shooting. Well, I can tell you of the improvement made. Last year there were 11 marksmen. This year the number has risen to 28. (Applause.) Last year there were 87 third-class shots. This year that number has dropped to 30. (Applause.) Now this is practically due to every man's personal merit and just shows you what keenness and practice will do. I hope that you will keep up this always keep this piece of plate as one of my most treasured possessions. I thank you one and all for your great kindness in presenting me with it. (Applause.) Three cheers were called for Major Morgan by Sergeant-Major Bond and lustily given.

FIRST ARMY'S RECORD.**SUCCOUR FOR 500,000 PEOPLE.****A TERRIFIC TASK.**

The following is an official account of the feeding, repatriation, and care of French and Belgian civilians by the First Army during and subsequent to the advance of October and November, 1918:

In September, 1918, the military situation was such as to necessitate all arrangements being made, as far as conditions could be foreseen, in the event of a rapid advance beyond the devastated area, and through country still inhabited by a considerable proportion of the civilian population. The rate of the advance could not be foretold, nor the number of people who would be left in place by the enemy, nor the degree to which the conditions of the campaign would allow of the return of evacuated people to their localities. It was agreed between the British and French General Headquarters that the British Army should feed for four days the civilian populations liberated by our advance, after which time the French Army would take over the supply and distribution of food to their people. As will be seen, however, the British Army had, in effect, to carry out the feeding, movement, and care of the liberated and repatriated inhabitants for a very much longer period, and to a far greater extent than had been promised or contemplated, and under conditions much more difficult than could have been foreseen. Yet never was work more thoroughly, admirably, and devotedly carried out.

Until after the taking of Cambrai, the problem was comparatively simple. The advance of the First Army was until then confined to the region south of the Scarpe and Senne, and much of this was in the devastated area and the Hindenburg defence system. Where civilians were found (as for example, at Ecourt St. Quentin, Arras, where every preparation had been made for their reception), but after the capture of Cambrai, the German fighting withdrawal, and the advance was rapid, especially in that part of the area which lay north of the Scarpe and Senne. Few inhabitants were met with at first; these were either led by the soldiers from their own ration, or direct distribution was made from the tails of lorries rushed up with supplies.

The numbers rose continually. Not only were more and more inhabitants found as the advance progressed, but those who had fled or been evacuated returned irresponsibly, and in spite of frequent advice and orders from the French and Belgian authorities, struggling to seek their homes, filtering across country, seeking lifts on lorries and other conveyances, tramping the roads, their backs, irrespective of whether their homes were destroyed or not, means of livelihood available. This enormously complicated the questions of supply and transport from hour to hour. Telegrams were constantly coming in to increase in number, to demand more supplies or more lorries for distribution. With infinite resource and energy every demand was met. The French were unable to take over after four days. The British carried on, so that the people might live. Not only was food supplied, but even demands for thousands of new tin and thousands of knives and forks were immediately complied with. Blankets as needed were furnished for invalids and children. But for the prompt and kind energy of the Army Medical Services many thousands of French people must have died.

To cope with the insupportable tide of returning refugees, motor-ambulances as improvised soup kitchens, were stationed at cross roads to keep life in the ragged multitude. To the iron rations were added, as available and when necessary, milk, jam, coffee, etc. The Germans had left, here and there, a certain amount of food, but little else. To understand the task imposed upon the Army it must be remembered that fighting was going on, that rapid advance was being made over ruined roads, across a country where the railways and bridges had been destroyed, where every cross road had a crater blown, where large areas were inundated, and that the transport and ambulance services were taxed for military work alone as they had been taxed before to keep up supply of ammunition and food and to deal with sick and wounded, ever constantly increasing distances, on roads so bad that a large percentage of the vehicles was always broken down. All this was dealt with, and the terrific task of feeding and transporting hundreds of thousands of disorganised civilians successfully and sympathetically carried out.

By the time we had taken Valenciennes the First Army was feeding over 200,000 civilians and transporting crowds of them to their own localities. By November 7th we were feeding 250,000. We had to carry on continuously over the whole area for four weeks until November 16th, when the French supply trains began to arrive. Even after that, French lorries, not being available, our motor transport had to do all the distribution from the few railway points over the surrounding country. The French lorries began to come in about November 20th. After the signing of the armistice the multitudes of French people of all ages who had been evacuated into Belgium began to stream back through the north and south of France, in a condition of utter distress. Morges and Valenciennes at the beginning of December, and to these centres the people were brought. At first a day's rations were given to them wherever found, and they were sent on to the centres in lorries. Blankets were provided for the night. Two days' rations were then issued, to enable the returning people to carry on until they reached their homes and the care of the local authorities. Thousands of rations a day were thus given at each centre. The rush was at first enormous, and even at Christmas 2,000 a day were passing back.

POSTS OF SUCCESS.

Up till the end of January over half a million people had thus been fed for and repatriated. There was also a great number whose way did not bring them through these collecting centres. To meet the needs of these, the aid of the field ambulances of divisions was called for, and they established posts of succour at all required spots. People are still coming back, and all assistance is still being accorded. Until about October 20th, however, we had taken and passed Delant, an organised service was impossible owing to the military situation; now were there comparatively so very many inhabitants still, there was a considerable number in dire distress, and the army acted as a British Army would. For example, the VIII Corps gave up their rations for two days. On other days, units of other corps went on half rations. Our men brought out, at their own expense, everything they could get from the divisional cauldrons, especially tinned milk for the children, and gave their own rations freely. Bataillons regularly gave up 25 to 30 per cent of their rations. And this continued right through the advance wherever the organised supply had not yet overtaken the distress and need. Meanwhile extra supply trains were being brought up as far as the rails ran, extra trucks were attached to other trains.

Those who had managed to keep horses, cattle and were bringing them back had to depend on our Army for forage, which was supplied as a special case. It was perhaps natural after their experiences that the civilians seemed utterly helpless and devoid of energy or resource. It was, in fact, very difficult to get them to assist in unloading the trains of supplies intended for them, and we had to do the labour even for that. Our iron rations, which formed the bulk of what was possible to get up for emergency purposes, though supplemented in many ways, was not always what the people most appreciated, though as concentrated nourishment it was the best thing to give them. Instead of the biscuits they would have preferred bread. Almost all of these people, reports a Staff officer of high rank, have not had meat for three or four years, and say they don't require it. What they wish for is more fatness, food and fat. An enormous stock of medical stores was established. Spanish influenza had been, and still was, rampant; and, as far as could be done, comforts were added to the necessary rations, especially for old people, children, and the sick.

A French officer, who, working magnificently himself in a position which made him personally cognisant of the whole matter, remarked: "The Army did the impossible; and did it with unspendable devotion and resourcefulness. But for their devotion and resourcefulness, the catastrophe would have been frightful, and tens of thousands of French people, young and old, would have perished. Not only the staff work and organisation involved the instant response to emergency requests—even verbal—but also the personal and individual sympathy and aid of officers and men at a moment of great strain in their military duties, were amazing and unfeigned. It was beyond all words. 'Cela ne peut jamais se payer'."

As an example of the way the British acted, a French officer told the story of an old French lady of 84, who had been moved from St. Amant to our hospital at Douai, where she was being looked after by a Canadian nurse. She had seen none of her family for over four years, and had just received news of her surviving son at Paris, and very ill. She urgently desired to see him before it was too late. The case was no sooner reported to the Colonel in charge than he arranged at once for a motor ambulance to take the old lady, with a girl to look after her, to Lille, to catch the special train to Paris, every provision being made for her comfort. To the warm thanks of the French officer, who was anxious at the ready and rapid assent and arrangements for one individual when matters were so strained and so much work on hand, the Colonel merely replied with a smile, "Mais, si c'était notre mère!"

It was upon the Army's terrific task, in the rapid advance over destroyed communications, that was superimposed the enormous work of feeding, caring for, and repatriating over a large area a population whose numbers were unknown, and constantly changing. It was the Army's greatest moment—killing the oppressor with one hand and saving the lives of the oppressed with the other, victoriously driving the invader from French soil, while giving back to France, and assuring the lives of multitudes of her people, who must otherwise have perished.

BATHING IN THE SNOW.**SOLDIER WHO VAINLY TRIED TO SECURE CONVERTS.**

Despite a temperature 40 deg. below zero, a detachment of British troops who made a journey of over 200 miles in North Russia are reported at the end to have been in high spirits. A lieutenant of Norwegian birth, who helped to fit out the expedition, personally bathed naked each day in the snow, and advised this treatment for everyone, but failed to find converts. Light wind-proof jackets and trousers, designed from Antarctic experience, worn over the uniforms and under heavy sheepskin coats, fur caps, covering the head and face, moccasins and heavy socks inside white sheepskin boots, and wind-proof and cold-proof gloves formed part of each soldier's equipment. The party travelled in single file in hundreds of sleighs, over the chilly roads, through pine forests or the belt of trees, treeless plains, and the worst part of the journey—a portion nearly 300 miles long—was completed in 12 days. The trip was planned and directed by members of the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition, including Dr. Moxham, and the captain describes the journey as being "cheery and cold." The temperature was from 30 deg. below zero, but of the first 100 men, only five or six had to fall out for rest at the hospital en route.

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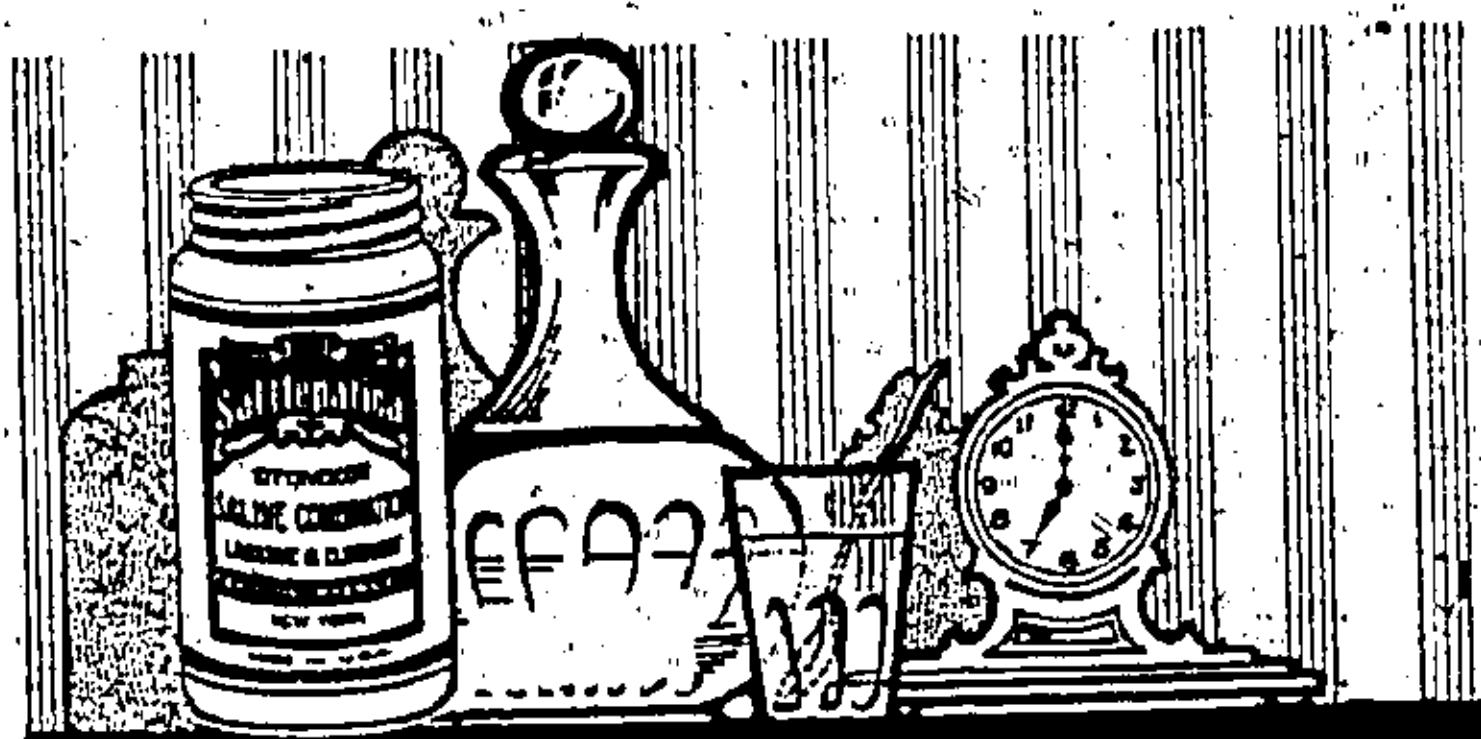


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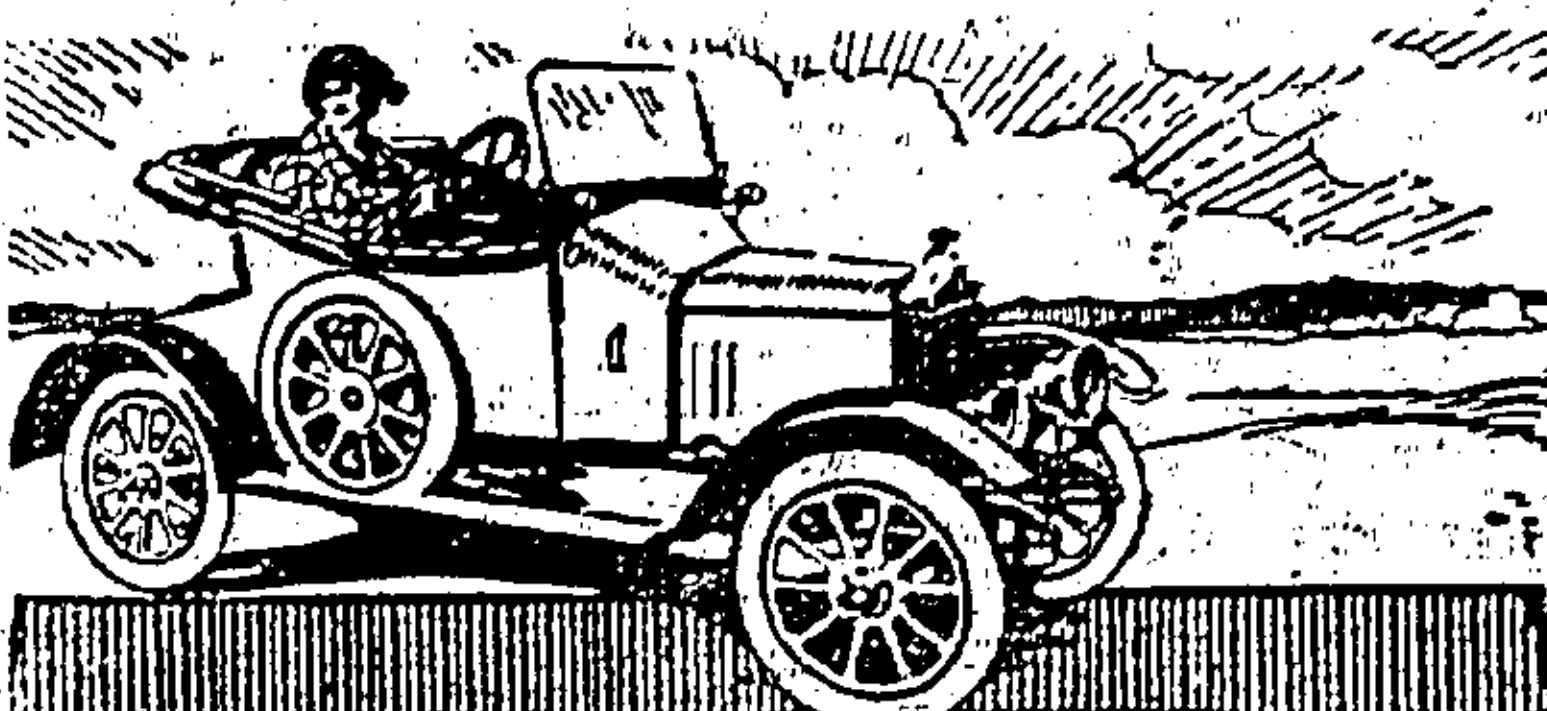
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Important factors were ignored when wages were increased, were considered. Demands for increases of wages were of almost daily occurrence, and, commonly enough, they were coupled with a claim for reduced hours or reduced prices. Wages on the railways had been increased by about £30,000,000 during the past four years, and on the top of that the concession of an eight-hours day would add a further £20,000,000 to the wages bill. The next day the public was clamouring for a reduction in railway fares, and the day after acquiesced in the addition of millions of pounds a year to the cost of coal. How, then, did we stand in regard to coal? In 1887 we produced 239 tons per worker at a wage cost of £39 per head. In 1914 the output per worker had fallen to 243 tons, while the wage cost had risen to £50. In 1918, during the greatest national coal shortage, we had shrunk still further to 224 tons per worker, at a wage cost of £197. Surely it was high time that we recovered our sanity, and recognised that what we were doing could only have the effect of injuring those whom we designed to help, of destroying, not reconstructing industry.

The State tended to intervene more and more, and to determine in ever-increasing measure for the common good the conditions under which industry should be carried on. This was its legitimate function, and one by no means to be confounded with State trading, which was indeed inconsistent with the due exercise of impartial supervision in industrial matters. The development of State trading with which we were threatened would, it was to be feared, deal a shrewd blow at the authority of the Government as the arbiter between industrial classes, for being itself a trader it would lose its impartiality, and it would become a judge in its own cause, and would think as an employer of labour, not as the representative of the community. So strong was the feeling of unrest in the industrial world to-day, that the view was gaining ground that the present system could not be mended, and must be ended. The root cause of Labour antagonism lay in the absence of capitalistic administration, the dread lest ultimately Capital might prove too strong for Labour and enforce to the uttermost the doctrine by which industry was governed that might "was right."

Both Capital and Labour were as necessary to the corporate existence of a community as were the head and hands to the human body. The community, through its chosen representatives, should exercise its right to regulate the demands of both, and unless anarchy was to ensue both must be prepared to accept loyally the verdict of the constituted authority. All wages were a question of relation. While the organisations of employers and employed in each industry should be responsible in the first instance for negotiating all wage problems, the Government should exercise the right of reviewing all decisions from the wider standpoint of the general interest, and should regulate both the profits of capital and the wages of labour in order that a due proportion might be observed. Governments existed primarily in order to do justice as between one individual and another, between one section of the community and another. They had surrendered this duty in the past, so far as industry was concerned, owing to the false teachings of political economists, who succeeded in substituting the laws of supply and demand, and of unrestricted competition, for the moral code. But, ultimately, all industrial questions, as well as all other questions affecting human relations, involved themselves into moral problems, and how far we succeeded in solving these questions depended on the degree of moral consciousness to which the community had attained. (Hear, hear.)

MILLENNIUM NOT YET

Sir C. Ankwick said the lecturer appeared to look to the Government to do a great deal in this matter, but there were certain limits to what the Government could do. He was not a little struck that in many parts of the country the interference of the Government with the plutocracy had been particularly appreciated during the last few years. Under the stress of the war certain things had been agreed to, but to lay down that the Government should exercise the right of reviewing all decisions, as Mr. Hichens suggested, was a "rather strong order." The Government could not act everything.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

(Continued on face of next column.)

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right by a wave of the pen or an Act of Parliament. Their province was rather to exercise and secure amelioration, and although they might make experiments as a large employer of labour themselves in certain directions, he doubted whether they could by Act of Parliament destroy the whole system of the country and build up another. Neither did he think they could interfere continuously between employers and employed, or alter agreements between their associations in the interests of the consumer.

For years," he continued, "the Government had exercised the powers of amelioration; and he had noticed a considerable improvement in the relations between employers and employed. Their organisations were far more effective than they used to be, and both sides were far more inclined to pursue a constitutional course. But this was with no view to any disputes they might have. That was a considerable advance. (Hear, hear.) But although this amelioration had taken place and there was a great desire for further amelioration, it had not prevented a considerable amount of industrial unrest. Why was there so much impatience? There was no doubt whatever that the country was impatient. "Mr. Higgins put the chief cause down to fear. Up to a certain point (he said) fear was a good thing. There was fear coupled with suspicion, which was engendered by disputes, and by the fear of disputes which were on the eve of breaking out, but had been kept in the background during the war. That fear might take certain forms.

There was always the spectre of unemployment before the working man himself and his colleagues. There was also the suspicion that if there was to be increased production the results of that production were not going entirely to the capitalist class, but that the capitalist must give up more than he had done in the past to the wage-earner, so that the wage-earner could have a better chance in life. They could not go back to the times that existed before the war. The prices might continue, and that the results of the wages paid might not be sufficient to meet the cost of living. In addition to this fear, he would suggest that there was reason for impatience and hope.

"Liberty, equality, and fraternity" was an old catch-call of the French revolution, and there was now in the country a great feeling that there should be more liberty in the sense of better social economics—and the political position of the masses of the people; and also a feeling that there should be more equality between class and class; and further, that what was given to one should be given to the other. The millennium had been promised, but the golden age of idleness and much pay had certainly not come yet. The question before the country was the distribution of wealth—what it was, and what was to be its future. (Hear, hear.)

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The late Theodore Roosevelt was, like Browning's mysterious hero, "ever a fighter. At Harvard nothing delighted him better than a hard bout with the gloves. On one occasion he met a fresh man who carried too much metal for him, and staggered under a heavy blow from a big left hand. The spectators shouted "Foul." "Teddy" sprang to his feet in an instant, and cried it was not a foul. Facing his opponent again, he yelled cheerily, "Come on, see if you can do any better!"

"Once when the famous Roughriders were in camp, a young lieutenant approached Colonel Roosevelt, and reported to him that the 'cow-punchers' had refused to wash the plates after meals as being too ladylike an occupation. The colonel strode along to a group of sulky men who told him that they were there to fight, not to do chores.

"Don't you know that your first duty is to obey your colonel?" was his query. The mutineers "allowed" it was so. "Well," he continued, "don't you know, boys, that any order your lieutenant gives you is an order your colonel gives you?"

The cowboys looked a bit nonplussed, and the ringleader replied, "Why, colonel, is that so? We never saw it like that before." The lieutenant had his plates washed.

THE PRESIDENT.
In 1885, when he was leaving for his ranch, a friend asked him what he was going to do.

"Look around to see when I'll be President of the United States," was the reply. Three years later he was Commissioner of Police. The same friend laughingly told him that wasn't the Presidency.

"No, but I'm on the step," Mr. Roosevelt answered. Many years later in London, after he had been President, the same friend recalled these two conversations.

"Any man who wants a thing hard enough will get it," rounded off the series of neat answers to the interrogatories. Roosevelt was never afraid of telling stories directed against himself. Once he paid a visit to a bookseller's shop in Idaho. He saw a copy of his latest book on the counter, and casually inquired of the shopman, "Who is this author—Roosevelt?"

"Oh, he's a ranch-driver up in the cattle country." "And what do you think of his book?" continued the rash questioner.

"Well," replied the bookman, "I've often thought I would like to meet him and tell him to keep running ranches instead of muddling around in print."

HE DID NOT MEAN IT.
Long years back, when he was sitting on a committee to investigate some charges of corruption in New York municipal life, George Bliss, the Sergeant Buzfuz of the New York Bar, was put up to bully and browbeat him. Mr. Roosevelt, though hardly more than a boy, leaped suavely towards him, saying: "Of course, you do not mean that, Mr. Bliss, for if you did, we should have to put you out into the street."

Bliss concluded that he did not mean it. Once when he was touring the country he met the Governor of Nebraska, and after talking endless politics, wound up by asking: "How many children have you, Governor?" "Nine," was the answer. "You are a very good man," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "You are a better man than I am. I have only six."

He could handle rough men to a marvel. In this connection he was fond of relating a double-edged compliment once paid to him. In his early years in politics, when he was in the New York State Legislature, he was a member of the Committee of Rules, and from time to time had lively passages with his colleagues. One of them, a typical "ward heeler," became so offensive that Roosevelt walked up to him, and spoke a few simple words of reproach which induced the "heeler" to come to heel. He noticed an instant change in his colleague for the better. One of them came to him, and said: "I want to tell you, sir, that we all like you. You ain't the sort of a chap as those other chumps is. The fact is, you ain't so much of a gentleman."

ALWAYS A ROUGHRIDER.
When Mr. Roosevelt was elected President of the United States he introduced into the White House a spirit of schoolboy playfulness which often upset ceremonial colleagues and stately visitors. He never forgot that he was a Roughrider. Shortly after his election he made a trip south, and joined a company of Texas cowboys at dinner, joining with great vocal strength in the rousing chorus: "Rough, rough, we're the stuff."

"We want a fight, and we can't get enough." "Who in the world would dream that I am President?" he exclaimed, in the course of the festivities. The cowboys shouted: "Hell! We knew it all the time!"

Like all men who have swayed great crowds on the platform and in the Press, Mr. Roosevelt was a terse and vigorous phrase-maker. A favorite saying of his, however, was "Progress is accomplished by the man who does things, not by the man who talks about how they ought to be done." His motto was: "Do not flinch, do not foul, but hit the line hard."

Weakness, moral or physical, always revolted him. "Cowardice in the race as in the individual," he said, "is the unpardonable sin." Here are some of his ideals in his own words: "No man is happy if he does not work."

"I believe emphatically in organized labour." "We can as little afford to tolerate a dishonest man in the public service as a coward in the Army."

"This is not, and never shall be, a government of either a plutocracy or a mob." "It is unhealthy and undesirable for the cities to grow at the expense of the country."

"We want friendship; we want peace. We wish well to the nations of mankind." (Continued at foot of next column.)

AUCTIONS

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Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 532. FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, April 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, (Old Post Office Building). EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Comprising—Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Greenmantel, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room, Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Crockery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, April 21st, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned have received instructions from THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 12 Noon, at Yau-mat, Break Water,

The Steam Vessel "KUNG-CHING" HULL—Teakwood. Length—125 feet. Beam—18 feet. Draft—8 feet 6 inches. ENGINES—Two sets of compound surface condensing engines, with cylinders 14 in. by 24 in. by 14 in. stroke. Separate condensers.

BOILER—One cylindrical, multitubular, marine type boiler. Length 10 feet 6 inches. Diameter 10 feet 0 inch. Working pressure 130 lbs. per square inch. Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned. A launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 A.M. on day of sale to convey intending purchasers. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, April 19th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. MR. C. G. ALABASTER O.B.E., to sell by Public Auction, On SATURDAY, April 26th, 1919, commencing 2.15 P.M. at his residence, No. 63, the Peak, THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., therein contained, Comprising—

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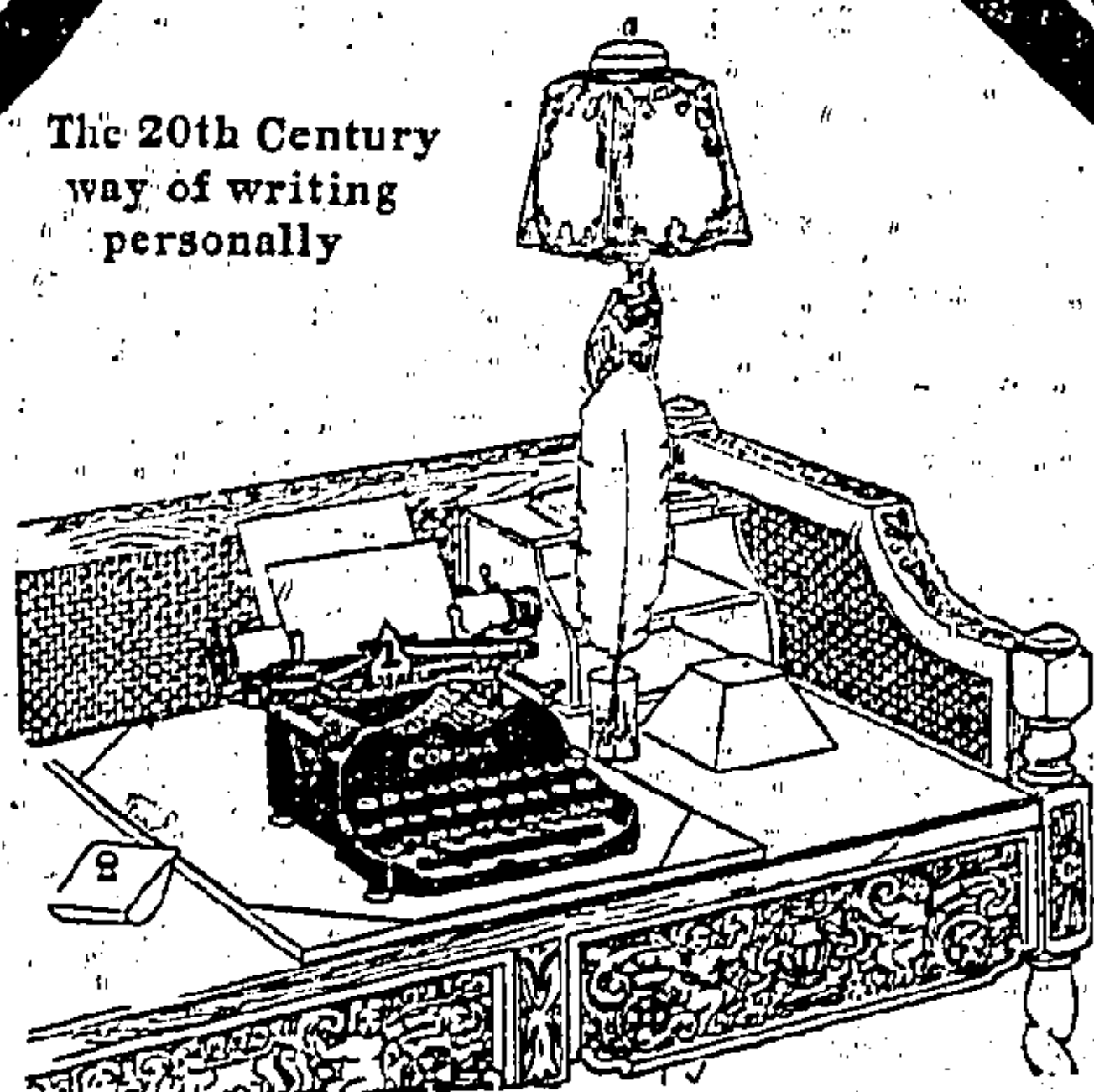
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SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 27th Apr. 11th Night.
SHANGHAI	"TIENTSIN"	On 28th Apr. 11th Night.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 28th Apr. Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUFEH"	On 30th Apr. Noon.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Sat. 17th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	NIKKO MARU	Wed. 24th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	AKI MARU	Wed. 21st May, at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURON, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TSUYAMA MARU	Wed. 23rd April.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TOYO MARU	Fri. 26th April.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SHIMBU MARU	Sun. 27th Apr. at 11 A.M.
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NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YOKOHAMA
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	2nd May, From YOKOHAMA
TENYO MARU	20,000	8th May.
SHINYU MARU	20,000	31st May.

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	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	do. 30th May.

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